

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 25 1983

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number North Main, Wakefield, Hanson, South Main Streets,  
and Central Square not for publication

city, town Rochester vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~ (Second)

state N.H. code 33 county Strafford code 017

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership - See Attached List

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Strafford County Courthouse/Registry of Deeds

street & number County Farm Road

city, town Dover state New Hampshire 03820

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Downtown Rochester Historical/  
Architectural Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date November 1980  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Strafford Rockingham Regional Council

city, town One Water Street; Exeter state New Hampshire 03833

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## 7. Description

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<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>n/a</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The city of Rochester is located in the southeastern portion of New Hampshire, approximately 25 miles north of Portsmouth and 30 miles east of Concord. With a population approaching 22,000, it is the seventh largest city in New Hampshire.

The Rochester Downtown Commercial/Industrial Historic District encompasses the city's urban center. Within the district are three industrial complexes, an 1883 stone arch bridge, examples of 19th century commercial architecture, and a collection of distinguished early 20th century NeoClassic Style public buildings. While Rochester's 19th century development is clearly evidenced, the major civic buildings give the city center a distinct early 20th century identity which distinguishes it from other New Hampshire cities. Steel utility poles installed throughout the district in 1925 also contribute to its early 20th century character.

The district is geographically oriented around Central Square, the point at which downtown Rochester's four major streets converge. The Square is dominated by the Second Empire style McDuffee Block, (Site 80), a monumental 4-story building erected in 1868 that has yet to be surpassed in scale and magnitude within the city. A bronze statue of Parson Amos Main (Site 100), Rochester's first settled minister, stands in the center of the Square, functioning today as the visual focal point of the business district.

Central Square emerged as the city's commercial center in the 1820's, and it is still the heart of an active commercial business district. The architectural context of the Square is established by a row of 4-story commercial buildings on its western side: the McDuffee Block, the Hayes Block, and the Salinger Block. This latter building (Site 82) has a particularly interesting NeoClassic facade.

North Main Street and Wakefield Street both extend north from the Square. The Square's northern edge is formed by the Dodge Block (Site 17), a 2-story Panel Brick Style building located within the angular intersection of the two streets. The 3-story, Georgian Revival Style Realty Block, on the corner of Hanson Street, defines the eastern border of Central Square.

The south side of Central Square is framed by three adjoining commercial blocks fronting on South Main Street, directly across from the McDuffee Block. Ainslie's Drug Store, the first building of this group is a 3-story, bowfront building of Federal design. It was enlarged in 1881, however the bowfront shape allows the building to maintain the original Federal form.

Each of the four streets extending from Central Square exhibits a district character determined by their building types and periods of development. Along North Main Street, the streetscape consists primarily of low-scale commercial structures with simple Georgian Revival facades, reflecting the street's commercialization at the turn of the 20th century. In the case of the Snow Block, (Site 85), a brick veneer with Georgian Revival motifs was applied to a small Second Empire building. The profile of

Continued...

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

<b>Specific dates</b>	n/a	<b>Builder/Architect</b>	n/a
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### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

#### Introduction

The Rochester Commercial/Industrial Historic District encompasses the urban core of the City of Rochester, a city important in the commercial and industrial development of New Hampshire during the nineteenth century. Historically, Rochester also served as the first County Seat of Strafford County, giving the city a leading role in the region's initial government activity. In terms of industrial importance, Rochester's woolen factories contributed to New Hampshire's extensive textile industry, and Rochester was a major component of the state's shoe industry. The Wallace Shoe Company, located within the district was among the largest shoe producers in the state at the beginning of the twentieth century. Rochester was also important as a hub of the region's transportation network. In the early nineteenth century, stage coach lines from northern New Hampshire and Vermont intersected in Rochester's Central Square. Rochester subsequently became the main railroad junction of Strafford County and southeastern New Hampshire. Four main branches of the Boston and Maine railroad converged in Rochester by the end of the nineteenth century, providing the city with a nationwide rail connection and establishing the city as a center of regional commerce. By the twentieth century, Rochester's accessibility, and its proximity to the White Mountain region made the city a popular stopping place for tourists heading to northern New Hampshire resorts.

The architectural resources of the district include industrial and commercial buildings which document the city's evolution into a major commercial and industrial city. Rochester's wealth at the beginning of the twentieth century is evidenced by major examples of NeoClassic Style civic and commercial architecture which give the city a unique architectural character within the region.

#### Industry

Rochester's industrial activity centered around three major industries: lumber, textiles and shoes. In this regard, the city was associated with the major industries in New Hampshire and contributed substantially to the state's nineteenth century industrial economy. Rochester's extensive shoe industry was a major factor in New Hampshire's status as the third ranking producer of shoes in the nation in 1899. The city's diversified industrial base stimulated the city's expansion throughout the nineteenth century and provided for its continued economic stability in the twentieth century. The industrial diversity distinguishes Rochester from other large manufacturing centers in the state which were dependent on the success of a single industry.

Continued...

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 6 ±

Quadrangle name Berwick (Maine, New Hampshire)

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

### UMT References

A	1,9	3,3,9,7,6,0	4,7,9,6,4,7,5	B	1,9	3,4,0,2,0,0	4,7,9,5,9,0,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,9	3,4,0,1,1,0	4,7,9,5,8,0,0	D	1,9	3,3,9,5,1,5	4,7,9,5,9,5,0
E	1,9	3,3,9,3,7,0	4,7,9,6,0,2,5	F	1,9	3,3,9,3,7,0	4,7,9,6,5,0,0
G				H			

### Verbal boundary description and justification.

See Continuation Sheet.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
state	n/a	code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger A. Brevoort, Preservation Consultant  
prepared for the Rochester Chamber of Commerce  
organization Strafford Rockingham Reg. Council date October 1981  
street & number One Water Street telephone 603-778-0885  
city or town Exeter state New Hampshire 03833

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]  
title Commissioner, Dept. of Resources & Economic Development date February 8, 1983  
NH State Historic Preservation Officer

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature] date 2-8-83  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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PROPERTY OWNERS - ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

SITE NO.	TAX MAP/PARCEL	OWNER/ADDRESS
1	42/249	Myrtle G. Parkinson 109 North Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
2	42/250	Alan & Donna Calef P.O. Box 351, Barrington, NH 03825
3	42/251	James E. & Jane A. Fisher 119 Maple Street, Rochester, NH 03867
4	42/252	Roger R. & Mariene L. Rivers Spur Road, Dover, NH 03820
5	42/253	Raymond Gray 117 Lawsbrook Road, Rochester, NH 03867
6	42/254	Germaine Bernier 95 North Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
7, 8	42/255	Capodestria Realty Co. 6 Union Street, Rochester, NH 03867
8a	42/256	Joseph Michael Realty 40 Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
8b	42/257	Bernard Harrity 12 Union Street, Rochester, NH 03867
9	42/280	Donald J. & Stella A. Dion 2 Farview Drive, Sanford, Maine 04073
10	42/281	Robbins Realty, Inc. 110 Washington Street, Dover, NH 03820
11	42/282	Roger R. Rivers Spur Road, Dover, NH 03820
12	42/283	Richard F. & Norma Ellis 12 Dry Hill Road, Rochester, NH 03867
13	42/284	Estate of Gerald M. McCarthy, C/o Phillip C. Haughy, Trustee, 2464 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA, 02138
14	42/285	Richard L. Allard First Crown Point Road, Strafford, NH 03884

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SITE NO.	TAX MAP/PARCEL	OWNER/ADDRESS
15	42/286	Peter H. Sr. & Catherine Adams 6 Concord Way, Dover, NH 03820
16	42/287	Rose Langelier PO Box 510, Meaderboro Rd., Rochester, NH 03867
17	42/288	Granite State National Bank 3 Elm Street, Somersworth, NH 03878
18, 19	42/289	Gino Terry Carmolli 16 Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
20, 21	42/290	Dr. Wilfred T. Roy Fortier Drive, Rochester, NH 03867
22	42/292	Cynthia Joyce 24 Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
23	42/293	Robert Foster 333 Central Avenue, Dover, NH 03820
24	42/294	Robert Foster 333 Central Avenue, Dover, NH 03820
25	42/295	Consensus, Inc. 40 Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
26, 27	42/316	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
28	42/317	James & Cynthia Bisbee 4 Dartmouth Lane, Rochester, NH 03867
29	42/318	Grange Insurance, Inc. P.O. Box 1102, Rochester, NH 03867
30, 31	42/324	Granite State Savings Bank Somersworth, NH 03878
32	51/205	Robbins Realty, Inc. Washington Street, Dover, NH 03820

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SITE NO.	TAX MAP/PARCEL	OWNER/ADDRESS
33	51/206	Frank McGurty & Mary F. McGurty 50 Hanson Street, Rochester, NH 03867
34	51/209	Frank & Elaine McGurty 52 Hanson Street, Rochester, NH 03867
35	51/208	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
36	51/207	Gerard R. & Palma Gravel 60 Hanson Street, Rochester, NH 03867
37	51/210	C.A.B. Real Estate, Inc. 61 Hanson Street, Rochester, NH 03867
38	51/212	American Legion P.O. Box 225, Rochester, NH 03867
39	51/213	Paradis & Roulx, Inc. 49 Hanson Street, Rochester, NH 03867
40	51/214	Paul & Catherine Jones 109 Adams Avenue, Saugus, MA
41	51/215	Patrick Genest 296 Rochester Hill Road, Rochester, NH 03867
42	51/216	Tony's Bicycle Shop, Inc. 41 Hanson Street, Rochester, NH 03867
43	51/199	Masonic Building Association 31 Hanson Street, Rochester, NH 03867
44	51/200	Robert Lacasse 19 Hanson Street, Rochester, NH 03867
45	51/201	Daniel Davis & Arthur Flynn Forest Avenue, Sanbornville, NH 03872
46	51/202	Albert E. Buffum 2 Beach Road, Dover, NH 03820

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SITE NO.	TAX MAP/PARCEL	OWNER/ADDRESS
47	51/203	James L. Foss 7 Hanson Street, Rochester, NH 03867
48	51/204	John R. Douglas 14 Academy Street, Rochester, NH 03867
49	51/187	William Slavin 10 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
50	51/188	BankEast Savings Bank & Trust Co. 22 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
51	51/189	BankEast Savings Bank & Trust Co. 22 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
52	51/190	United Methodist Church South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
52a	51/191	United Methodist Church South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
Vacant	51/191A	United Methodist Church South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
53	51/192	Albert Buffum 2 Beech Road, Dover, NH 03820
54	51/230	Webber, Greenwald & Michael 60 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
55	51/231	Michael Noholos 60 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
56	51/232	Pauline, Louis, Michael Nicholos 58 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
56a	51/232	Pauline, Louis, Michael Nicholos 58 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
57	51/233	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867

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SITE NO.	TAX MAP/PARCEL	OWNER/ADDRESS
58	51/234	Indian Head Properties, Inc. 66 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
59	51/235	Edward Hyder 30 Woodbury Avenue, Portsmouth, NH 03801
60	51/242	Gilman Professional Building, c/o Dr. Roland Culle 74 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
61	51/243 51/243a	R. M. Edgerly & Son, Inc. South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
62	51/244	Kendall Insurance Co. 90 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
63	51/245	Rochester Management Co. 90 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
64	51/270	Catherine Palmer, Amoskeag Nat'l. Bank, Trustees 141 Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
65	51/246	Bond Realty 100 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
66	51/306	William Clark 114 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
67	51/198	United Methodist Church, c/o Fred Colbroth South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
68	51/128	Odd Fellow Bldg. Assoc., c/o B. Davis 7 Morton Avenue, Rochester, NH 03867
69	51/153	Charles Watson 3 Academy Street, Rochester, NH 03867
70	51/154	Mobil Oil Corporation P.O. Box 839, Valley Forge, PA
Vacant	51/303	Ora M. Fisher 7 Academy Street, Rochester, NH 03867

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SITE NO.	TAX MAP/PARCEL	OWNER/ADDRESS
71	51/155 51/156	Friendly Ice Cream 1855 Boston Road, Wilbraham, MA
72	51/157	Dr. Alex Smith 69 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
73	51/158	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
74	51/159	First Congregational Church 2 Liberty Street, Rochester, NH 03867
75	51/177	G. Findell, Jr., R. Marsh, & A. Keener P.O. Box 2205, Rochester, NH 03867
76	51/178	BankEast National Bank 22 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
77	51/180	BankEast National Bank 22 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
78	51/181	S. D. Sundeen, Inc. 314 Central Avenue, Dover, NH 03820
Vacant	51/182	Rita & Raymond Laurion 2 Rochester Hill Road, Rochester, NH 03867
79	51/185	BankEast Savings Bank & Trust Co. 22 South Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
80	51/186	Albert E. Buffum 2 Beech Road, Dover, NH 03820
81	42/3	Roy & Annette Allain 7 Summer Street, Rochester, NH 03867
82	42/4	George Kelly 50 Hancock Street, Rochester, NH 03867
83	42/5	John W. Chick & Thomas Whittier 40 Church Street, Gonic, NH 03867

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SITE NO.	TAX MAP/PARCEL	OWNER/ADDRESS
84, 85	42/6	Albert Miltner 1 Apple Orchard Lane, Rochester, NH 03867
86	42/331	Rosanna Kaufman 28 North Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
87	42/332	Janet E. Keefe 103 Charles Street, Rochester, NH 03867
88	42/333	Richard & Norma Ellis 12 Dry Hill Road, Rochester, NH 03867
89	42/341	Holy Rosary Credit Union 46 North Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
90	42/7	Raymond N. Guillemette 7 Hayes Lane, Dover, NH 03820
91	42/9	U.S. Government Post Office 70 North Main Street, Rochester, NH 03867
92	42/246	Foster's Daily Democrat - Robert H. Foster 35 Rutland Street, Dover, NH 03820
93	42/248	Gene & Mildred LaRochelle 12 Haig Street, Rochester, NH 03867
94	N. Main St. Bridge	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
95	Upper Mill Dam	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
95	42/247	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
96	Bridge Street Bridge	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867

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SITE NO.	TAX MAP/PARCEL	OWNER/ADDRESS
97	Lower Mill Dam	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
98	42/8	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
99	42/10	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
100	Statue	City of Rochester, City Hall Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867
101	42/12	Thomas Mason Rowell Road, Barrington, NH 03825
102	Claff Dam	Thomas Mason Rowell Road, Barrington, NH 03825

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the building's Mansard roof is visible from either side. Further up the street is the NeoClassical Style Rochester Post Office (Site 92), which stands opposite a pair of 3-story late Victorian commercial blocks; the Elm Block and the Hartigan Block (Sites 10 & 11). The upper block of North Main Street contains a row of 19th century residences (Sites 1-7). Two Art Deco Style buildings, Palmer's Hardware (Site 13), and the old Speedway gas station (Site 93) add later 20th century elements to the streetscape.

Wakefield Street, historically a prominent residential neighborhood is now the focus of the city's municipal activity. The Rochester City Hall, an eclectic blend of NeoClassical and Renaissance Revival motifs now dominates the adjacent area. The historic character of the street is reflected by a row of residences on the western side, opposite City Hall. Of particular note are a brick Greek Revival workers' tenement (Site 19), the Colonial Revival Style Albert Linscott House (Site 23), and the Queen Anne Style W.S. Stanley House (Site 24). Harold's Diner (Site 18), a lunch cart from the 1930's begins the streetscape.

Hanson Street, which extends east from Central Square is a narrow, one-block street with a markedly Victorian atmosphere created by a continuous row of wooden Victorian-period commercial blocks along the south side. The initial commercialization is suggested by a circa 1860 Italianate building (now the Foss and Came Insurance Building, Site 47) with a bracketed cornice on the gable end.

In the following decades of the 19th century, Hanson Street flourished as the city's main commercial thoroughfare because it linked Central Square with the railroad station (no longer extant). The Farrington Block, a circa 1880 Italianate building characterized by segmental-arched window surrounds on the upper facade, is the best representative of this period.

Hanson Street's commercial emphasis shifted slightly in the 20th century with the addition of the Masonic Hall in 1911 (Site 43) and the renovation of the old city stable into an American Legion Hall (Site 35) in 1938. The Masonic Hall, one of the major NeoClassic buildings in the district adjoins the Farrington Block, forming a pair of large-scale buildings which dominate the streetscape. The American Legion Hall, set slightly back from the streetscape is a unique interpretation of the Bungalow Style.

South Main Street runs southeasterly from Central Square. It differs from the other streets owing to a wider variety of building types. Originally a fashionable residential street featuring several large mansions, its character was changed with the construction of large commercial blocks at the end of the 19th century and new public buildings in the early 20th century. Surviving residences interspersed within the streetscape reflect the former residential environment, however the overall impression is now one of multiple use. Although several contemporary commercial intrusions fragment segments of the streetscape, historic continuity is maintained by a strong visual linkage between the dominant historic structures.

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The district's two churches are prominently sited on the upper end of South Main Street. The Italianate Style Methodist Church (Site 52), erected in 1868, stands adjacent to the three commercial blocks that mark the entry to Central Square, as mentioned above. In this location, the church relates visually to both Central Square and South Main Street. The streetscape is broken at this point by low-scale intrusions with the exception of the 4-story Barker Block (Site 53). The First Congregational Church, originally a Georgian/Federal Style building stands diagonally across the street from the Barker Block. The church was moved to this site in 1842, and enlarged and remodelled to its present Italianate appearance in 1867.

The Congregational Church begins a cluster of three buildings. The Church is followed by the Georgian Revival Style Rochester Public Library (Site 72), and a small but stylistically intact Second Empire residence now used for professional offices (Site 71).

At this point there is a second gap in the streetscape where two contemporary structures, a restaurant and gas station have replaced former residences. Directly across the street, the Georgian Revival Dr. Lewis Gilman House (Site 60), dating circa 1905, and the Raleigh Edgerly House (Site 61), a Greek Revival house dating circa 1840, characterize the street's former residential environment.

The Odd Fellows Hall (Site 68) on the west side of the street prevails over the contemporary structures and smaller buildings that surround it, effectively anchoring the western portion of the streetscape. Erected in 1874, the Odd Fellows Hall is a large Victorian-period brick commercial block with cast iron storefronts.

Visually, the Odd Fellows Hall links the preceding streetscape with the two 4-story factories of the former Wallace Shoe Company Complex (Site 65 and 65 b.) which establish the southern terminus of the streetscape. The main factory building, a 4-story mill of early 19th century Greek Revival design, was erected circa 1860 and enlarged in 1876. The second building (Site 65 b.) was constructed circa 1880 and features a gambrel roof and ornamental brick window hoods, illustrating the more elaborate industrial architecture of the late 19th century. Behind these buildings are a circa 1880 powerhouse (Site 65 a.) with a tall rectangular smokestack, and a rectangular wood-frame factory (Site 64) highlighted by a Mansard corner tower.

Immediately south of the factory complex stands Leo's Diner, an intact Worcester Lunch Cart Company diner located here in 1942. Leo's is appropriately sandwiched between the factory and a circa 1850 workers' tenement which is the southernmost building in the district.

The Cocheco River runs along the western border of the district, but is only visible from the northwestern corner because it flows at an elevation slightly lower than street level and is obscured by the buildings on North Main Street. The river follows a generally north-south course just west of Central Square and North Main Street and historically has determined the western extent of the business district.

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The mills of the Wyandotte Worsted Company (originally built by the Norway Plains Woolen Company, Site 99) stand on the eastern bank of the Cocheco River, behind and slightly below the buildings on North Main Street. Portions of the mill's water power system remain although the system was substantially rebuilt in the twentieth century. The mill complex itself consists of a series of connected brick mills, the oldest and most architecturally significant being a 4½-story Greek Revival mill which dates circa 1846. Two brick smokestacks stand between the main mill and the river. The stacks, and an original domed belfry on the main building are visible from several locations on North Main Street. Two concrete dams also relate to the mill complex. Rebuilt circa 1926, they are both located on the sites of the original dams built in the late eighteenth century when the water power of the Cocheco River was first harnessed for milling activity.

Two bridges stand in close proximity to the mill complex, and the visual interplay between these structures, the dams and the mill buildings creates a distinctive and unique industrial riverine environment. Just upstream from the upper dam is the North Main Street Bridge (Site 94), a three-span stone arch bridge completed in 1883. The Bridge Street Bridge is adjacent to the main Wyandotte mill. This structure was rebuilt circa 1940, but is still carried on three granite piers remaining from the preceding bridge which dated to the 1870's. The stonework of both bridges visually correlates with segments of a stone retaining wall along the eastern river bank by the North Main Street Bridge as well as with a stone segment at the eastern end of the upper dam.

The third industrial complex, the Claff and Sons Box Factory (Site 101), stands across the river from and slightly below the Wyandotte mills. The box factory consists of four wood-frame vernacular buildings dating to the 1880's and a circa 1920 concrete dam. One building may incorporate portions of a gristmill built at the site in the 1840's.

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Descriptions of Individual Structures

(Rochester Tax Map numbers follow each description).

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## North Main Street

1. The Watson House - 109 North Main Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival: 2½-story, clapboard house, 2 x 4 bays, sidehall plan, set gable end to the street. Bay window and Queen Anne entry porch added c. 1890. The house sits close to the east bank of the Cocheco River. (42/249).
2. The Horne House - 107 North Main Street - c. 1845 - Greek Revival/Italianate: 2½-story, 2 x 3 bay, sidehall plan. Recessed entry is flanked by full sidelights, topped by wide architrave. Paneled pilasters frame facade. Italianate features include cap moldings above windows and a 3-sided bay window with rope molding above each sash. A 2 x 1 bay Stick Style porch with chamfered piers was added c.1880. Walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. This house is more elaborate than Site #1, although both exhibit the same standard Greek Revival form. (42/250).
3. Residence - 105 North Main Street - c. 1800 - Federal: Main structure is a 2½-story residence with a steeply-pitched gable roof, cropped eaves, and narrow window openings with 6/6 sash. Wide aluminum siding conceals other detail. Facade is hidden by a 2-story, 3-bay wide addition, c. 1950. Architecturally, the main block appears to be the earliest structure in the district, and one of the few early residences to survive. It may date to the late eighteenth century. Both this house and Site #4 are historically associated with the Dunlap Family. (42/251).
4. The Dunlap House - 103 North Main Street - c. 1820 - Federal: Main structure is a 5 x 3 bay, 2½-story residence, gable-roofed, clapboarded, with plain corner boards, a narrow architrave and shallow box cornice. A 1-story commercial addition to the facade dates c. 1950. The main house is one of the earliest residences to survive in the district. (42/252).
5. Residence - 101 North Main Street - c. 1870 - Italianate: 2½-story, 5 x 3 bay residence, clapboard with plain trim and box cornice. Two-story bay windows appended to both sides of facade. Circular two-story Colonial Revival portico has balustrade, stone pedestals and Doric columns. Portico relates to remodeling and conversion of the house into a rooming house in the 1920's. (42/253).

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North Main Street (cont.)

6. Residence - 97 North Main Street - c. 1805/1920 - Federal/Colonial Revival: 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story cape on original granite block foundation. Rebuilt in Colonial Revival Style c. 1920. Entry is flanked by half sidelights with leaded tracery, topped by louvered fan and sheltered by gabled Doric portico. Three gabled dormers are centered on front roof slope. House also has interior end chimneys and enclosed porch on south elevation. Aluminum siding. (42/254).
7. Commercial Structure - 95 North Main Street - c. 1895 - Late Victorian Commercial: 2-story commercial block distinguished by bracketed cornice and two bay windows on second story. First story consists of storefront with recessed central entry flanked by plate glass windows in wooden frames. Walls have aluminum siding. (42/254).
8. The Colman Block - 93 North Main Street - c. 1925 - Early 20th Century Commercial: 1-story brick building characterized by three storefronts with recessed central entries. Roofline over facade is articulated by stepped parapet motif and inscription stone reading "Colman Block." It originally housed the grocery store of Charles Colman. (42/255).
- 8a. Joan's Hair Styling - 6 Union Street - c. 1960: 2-story rectangular building, frame with brick veneer. (42/256).
- 8b. Fifields Printing Company - 12 Union Street - c. 1880 - Italianate: 2-story commercial block with original multi-paned storefront window on first story. Simple cornice runs above first story, larger bracketed cornice articulates roofline. Walls are now sheathed with asphalt sheathing and aluminum. Building was moved c. 1930 as suggested by its textured concrete block foundation. Original location was across the street. It was first used as a saloon before its conversion to a printing company. A 1920's-era sign of Fifields Printing Company, and some original printing equipment add to the building's historic authenticity. (42/257).
9. W.T. Grant's - North Main Street - c. 1957: 1-story rectangular commercial block. Facade characterized by continuous display windows and paneled sign architrave. Non-contributor. (42/280).

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North Main Street (cont.)

10. The Hartigan Block - 85 North Main Street - c. 1901 - Late Victorian Commercial: 3-story brick commercial block, 6-bay wide facade framed by brick piers. Roofline accentuated by arched corbelling and pressed metal cornice. Top story has three groups of paired, round-headed windows with brick hoods and stone sills, second story has rectangular windows with stone sills. All windows have original 1/1 sash. An inscription stone reading "19 Hartigan Block 01" is centered on facade. Two storefronts are focused around a recessed entry. Storefront design consists of plate glass windows in wood frames, topped by transoms. Building was erected to house produce business of Patrick H. Hartigan. This building and the adjacent Elm Block (Site #11) form a stylistically similar pair. (42/281).
11. The Elm Block - 67-71 North Main Street - c. 1900 - Late Victorian Commercial: 3-story brick commercial block, 8 bays wide. Rectangular windows have 2/2 sash, rock-faced lintels and tooled sills. Brick corbelling articulates the roofline, two sawtooth brick stringcourses ornament the facade. The three storefronts have all been altered. The building was later known as the Grange Block and housed the Grange Hall. (42/282).
12. Commercial Structure - 54 North Main Street - c. 1940: 2-story, 5-bay wide commercial block, aluminum siding. Storefront consists of display windows flanking recessed central entry. Non-contributor. (42/283).
13. 55 North Main Street - c. 1930 - Art Deco: Single story commercial building with sculptured concrete facade featuring fluted piers, buff brick above the storefronts and bas-relief ornamentation along the roofline. It is the only example of its type in Rochester. (42/284).
14. The Chesley Building - 47 North Main Street - c. 1870 - Italianate: 2-story commercial building. Altered facade now features large picture window across second story. Facade is flush boarded. The upper story corners have paneled pilasters which rise to a prominent cornice supported on paired console brackets. A similar cornice spans the altered storefront. Building is one of the few vestiges of commercial Italianate architecture within the district. (42/285).
15. Commercial Structure - 31-43 North Main Street - c. 1960: 1-story cinder block commercial building with five individual storefronts on facade. Non-contributor. (42/286).

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## North Main Street (cont.)

16. The Brick Store - 29 North Main Street - c. 1825 - Greek Revival: 2½-story commercial block, gable end to the street. Corbelled brick cornice is concealed by recent wooden architrave, but cornice returns are exposed. Facade now has two plate glass windows with transoms on second story altering original 4-bay design. A tripartite window remains in gable end. Storefront has been altered. Roof has slate sheathing. This building is reputedly the earliest surviving commercial building and one of two that relate to the original development of the present commercial center. (42/287).
17. The Dodge Block - North Main and Wakefield Streets - c. 1902/1908 - Panel Brick Commercial: 2-story brick commercial building, 10 x 13 bays, primary elevations facing both streets. Brick piers and ornamental corbelling highlight both main elevations. The second story is characterized by 1/1 windows, with transoms. All have rock-faced granite lintels and are joined by a stone sill course. A pressed metal cornice with blocks and dentils marks the roofline. Storefronts on the south and west elevations have been modified recently when a bank occupied this portion of the building. It now consists of round headed entrance arches at the corners with rectangular windows between. Woolworths had occupied this space since 1916. This building replaces the Dodge Hotel which burned in 1902. The present structure was originally three stories, and housed the Norway Plains Savings Bank and the Rochester Telephone Company. The Masonic Hall was on the third story until 1908 when fire gutted most of the building and the third story was removed. A tall chimney on the northeast corner indicates the original height. (42/288).

## Wakefield Street

18. Harold's Diner - 14 Wakefield Street - c. 1935 - Diner: Typical 1930's diner with rounded roof, row of continuous windows, wood paneled facade. The interior is intact. One of two diners in the district. (42/289).
19. Workers' Tenement - 16 Wakefield Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival: 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay brick tenement. Heavy brick architrave at roofline. Upper story and side elevations have windows with rectangular granite lintels. First story facade now has picture windows, new entry with transom and 1/2 sidelights. There is a clapboarded rear ell. The building is typical of textile workers' boarding houses of the mid-19th century. Together with the Wyandotte Mill complex, it reflects the presence of the textile industry in Rochester. (42/289).

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## Wakefield Street (cont.)

20. The Dr. Ray House - 18 Wakefield Street - c. 1900 - Queen Anne: Oddly shaped vernacular Queen Anne residence notable for its polygonal frontispiece. Window surrounds are plain, flat window caps topped by a scrolled motif. A brick veneer has been applied to first story of facade. (42/289).
21. Residential Structure - Barker's Court - c. 1900 - Vernacular: 2-story, gable-roofed, 2 x 2 bay clapboarded residence with simple cornerboard trim. Sits on rock-faced concrete block foundation. Marginal contributor. (rear of 42/289).
22. The Betsy Pinkham Lyman House - 24 Wakefield Street - c. 1830/1930 - Colonial Revival: Originally a 5 x 2 bay Federal Style cape, this house was rebuilt circa 1930 to its present Colonial Revival appearance. The cut granite block foundation indicates the initial period of construction. It is now a 2½-story, gambrel-roofed, clapboarded dwelling. The entry is the main stylistic detail, featuring a gabled portico with Doric columns. Door is flanked by 1/2 sidelights and topped by a blind louvered fan. Betsy Pinkham Lyman was a teacher in the Rochester schools. The rebuilding was done by the Linscott family who lived in the house next door. (Site #23). (42/292).
23. The Albert Linscott House - 32 Wakefield Street - c. 1905 - Colonial Revival: 2½-story, 3 x 5 bay, clapboarded house of rectangular proportions with a truncated hip roof; slate sheathing. Palladian window in center bay highlights second story, gabled dormers project from front (east) and south roof slopes. Facade also has a 2-story bay window in northern bay and 2-story bow window on southeast corner. First story is sheltered by a wraparound veranda with Doric columns and balustrade. Granite curbstones run along sidewalk. Albert Linscott was the owner of the Linscott Shoe Company. (Outside of district). (42/293).
24. The W.S. Stanley House - 36 Wakefield Street - c. 1884 - Queen Anne: 2½-story, T-plan house. End wall of narrow frontispiece features a 3-story bay window terminating within the roof gable which has tooled Queen Anne/Stick Style cornice board. Flared sections of bay window, and all exterior walls have several bands of patterned shingles including staggered-butt, diamond and sawtooth shapes. All windows have 1/1 Queen Anne sash with colored lights around the perimeter of the upper pane. First story windows have shingled window hoods. A 2 x 1 bay porch along the south side of the frontispiece shelters the entry. The porch features turned posts, balustrade and scroll-sawn valencing. The house was owned by W.S. Stanley, and later by Dr. Forrest Keay, a prominent Rochester physician, before being used for professional offices. (42/294).

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## Wakefield Street (cont.)

25. The Richard McDuffee House - 40 Wakefield Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival: 2½-story, 5 x 3 bay Greek Revival house with ell. Central entry is flanked by 1/2 sidelights, sheltered by 20th century gabled porch. Aluminum siding obscures any surviving detail. Richard McDuffee was a farmer, and was related to one of Rochester's initial families. (42/295).
26. The Rochester Fire House - Wakefield Street - c. 1904 - Romanesque, altered 1975: 2½-story, brick block of rectangular proportions, topped by slate-sheathed hip roof. Facade has been altered by application of brick veneer; projecting wall gable still articulates central bay. Marginal contributor, notable primarily for its historic use as the fire house. It is now the police station. (42/316).
27. The Rochester City Hall - 31 Wakefield Street - 1907 - NeoClassical: Rectangularly-massed 3-story building dominated by a projecting central pavillion featuring a broken segmental pediment. The pavillion also features three round-headed windows rising across the second and third story. The windows are framed by a Gibbs surround. Smaller windows with similar shape and ornament characterize the upper story of the side bays. First story windows are rectangular, with stained glass transoms. The entry is centered within the first story of the pavillion. The base of the pavillion is evenly-coursed granite, the upper portion and remainder of the facade is glazed red brick. The entry now contains new glass doors in bronzed aluminum frames. The roofline is marked by a fully-articulated classical cornice, a two-stage tower which rose from the central bay has been removed. Stone beltcourses run above the first and second stories. Detailing and fenestration on the side elevations is identical to that in the side bays of the facade. An ell features large second-story windows beneath semicircular brick arches. The interior remains intact, highlighted by a large auditorium with Colonial Revival ornamentation. City Hall was designed by Boston architect George G. Adams. Construction was supervised by local builder Frank N. Blake. (42/316).
28. The Charles Varney Insurance Building - 19 Wakefield Street - c. 1959: 1-story commercial building featuring a veneer of randomly coursed stone on south corner of facade. Remainder of facade and north elevation is glass curtain wall construction. Non-contributor. (42/317).

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## Wakefield Street (cont.)

29. The Granite Mutual Insurance Building - 1 Wakefield Street - c. 1960: 1-story brick commercial building with glass curtain wall facade. Central entry is highlighted by projecting surround. Non-contributor. (43/318).
30. The Realty Block - Corner Wakefield and Hanson Streets - 1926 - Georgian Revival: Simply ornamented 3-story brick commercial block. Storefront level obscured by applied granite sheathing. Upper story has windows topped by brick flat arches with keystones, and brick quoins indicated location of entry bays. Roofline is articulated by a pressed metal block cornice. The building was a speculative business venture of the Rochester Realty Company. Architect was Alfred K. Dow of Tuftonborough Corners, N.H. (42/324).
31. Site of Boiler house of Realty Block - Demolished August 1981.

## Hanson Street

32. Robbins Auto Parts - 38 Hanson Street - c. 1940 - 20th Century Commercial: 1-story brick commercial building, facade above storefront windows enhanced by raised brick panels and pressed metal cornice at roofline. Originally Lyman's Ford Garage. (51/205).
33. The Z. Hayes House - 50 Hanson Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival: 1½-story kneewall cape set perpendicular to road. Detailing consists of wide architrave, box cornice and corner pilasters, clapboard walls. Center entry now has paired Queen Anne doors flanked by ¾ sidelights. Entry sheltered by inset 2 x 1 bay porch with turned posts and balustrade. Queen Anne doors and interior alterations relate to building's conversion to a rooming house c. 1890 catering to railroad/tourist clientele. House was joined to adjacent commercial block (Site #34) at same time. (51/206).
34. Commercial Structure - 54 Hanson Street - c. 1890 - Italianate: 2 x 3 bay, 2-story commercial block characterized by bracketed cornice at roofline, 2/2 sash in plain enframements on upper story of facade and on side elevations. Simple cornice remains on facade over altered storefront. Building originally had a store in the lower story, upper story served as an inn. It was apparently built in conjunction with conversion of the Hayes House (Site #34) into an inn c. 1890. (51/209).

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## Hanson Street (cont.)

35. The American Legion Hall - 56 Hanson Street - c. 1938 - Colonial Revival/Bungalow: 2-story hip-roofed brick building, 3 x 4 bays. 6/1 windows have 6 vertical panes in upper sash. First story windows topped by granite lintels. Facade dominated by gabled Doric portico, tripartite window on second story. Overall low, rectangular proportions suggest Bungalow Style. The building is a 1938 reconstruction of an earlier brick structure which was a portion of the old city stable. Now used by Veterans of Foreign Wars. (51/208).
36. Commercial Structure - 60 Hanson Street - c. 1830-50 - Altered Early 19th Century: 2-story, 4 x 4 bay building sheathed with asbestos shingles. Windows have 1/1 sash in architrave molded surrounds. Hanson Street facade (south) features a box cornice and stepped parapet at roofline, and a cornice above an altered 19th century storefront. Successive renovations have totally obscured the original architectural form. This may be a fragment of the Wrisley Hotel which catered to railroad clientele in the late 19th century. Marginal contributor. (51/207).
37. The Balomenos Block - 61 Hanson Street - c. 1925 - Georgian Revival: 3-story, brick block, paired and single windows on upper stories are topped by peaked lintels on facade (north) and east elevation. Bracketed cornice at roofline. Sign architrave runs above unaltered storefronts. This building was constructed in 1925 by Costas Balomenos, a Greek immigrant to Rochester. (51/210).
38. The Ira Moore Store - 57 Hanson Street - c. 1860 - Italianate: 2-story wood frame commercial block with low pitch gable roof. 6-bay wide upper story has rectangular windows with projecting wooden lintels, some windows have 2/2 sash. Walls have asphalt shingles. The storefront has been altered. (51/212).
39. Commercial Structure - 51 Hanson Street - c. 1880 - Italianate: 2-story, 2-bay wide wood frame commercial block. Intact upper story features 2 bay windows with cornices and bracketed cornice at roofline. Storefront has been altered. (51/213).
40. Hartigan's Restaurant - 47 Hanson Street - c. 1880 - Late 19th Century Vernacular: 2-story, single bay clapboarded building, simple wooden trim, storefront altered. Originally, this was one of the many small saloons that lined Hanson Street during the railroad era, known as Hartigan's Restaurant in the early 20th century. (51/214).

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## Hanson Street (cont.)

41. Commercial Structure - 45 Hanson Street - c. 1890 - Late 19th Century Vernacular: 2-story, 2-bay vernacular Victorian Commercial block, wood frame with simple trim. Circa 1920's Colonial Revival storefront attached to facade is now dominant. (51/215).
42. Tony's Bicycle Shop - 41 Hanson Street - c. 1870 - Italianate: 2-story, 4-bay wide Italianate commercial block with bracketed cornice at roofline. Rectangular windows on upper story set in plain enframements. Walls have asphalt shingles. (51/216).
43. The Masonic Temple - 31 Hanson Street - c. 1911 - NeoClassic: 3-story, 5 x 7 bay brick block with NeoClassic ornament. Facade is distinguished by five stone pilasters spanning second and third stories. Pilasters have Scamozzi capitals and support stone entablature with denticular cornice. A brick parapet articulates roofline. Other features include stone lintels over paired windows in central bays, keystones and corner blocks over windows in side bays. Windows have 1/1 sash. The entablature and cornice, and a simpler architrave band above storefront level both continue along east elevation. Windows on east elevation have splayed lintels with keystone motif. Storefronts on facade remain unaltered. The Masonic Temple was constructed to house the Masonic Hall in 1911. (51/199).
44. The Farrington Block - 19 Hanson Street - c. 1885 - Italianate: 3-story, 6-bay wide wooden commercial block. Intact upper facade features prominent bracketed cornice, molded segmental-arched window surrounds with keystones. Farrington Block nameplate is centered below cornice. Corners are articulated by notched pilaster strips. Storefronts have been altered. The building has always been a furniture store. (51/200).
45. Colby's 01' Place - 19 Hanson Street - c. 1960: 1-story cinder block commercial building with Mansard-roof motif spanning facade. Non-contributor. (51/201).
46. Commercial Structure - 15 Hanson Street - c. 1880 - Stick Style: Simply ornamented 3-story commercial building with boomtown facade. A paneled architrave and projecting cornice ornament the roofline, architrave band and cornice span facade above second story windows. Corners are marked by plain corner boards. Only example of boomtown style in district. (51/202).

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## Hanson Street (cont.)

47. The Foss & Came Insurance Company - 7 Hanson Street - c. 1855 - Italianate: 2½-story, 3 x 3 bay gable-roofed Italianate building. Intact upper story features include paired cornice brackets in gable end and on side elevations, and segmental-arched window hoods over original 2/2 sash windows. Unique tripartite window in gable end has a three-lobed hood. Facade has flush boarding, sides are clapboard. The storefront has been altered. (51/203).
48. Meader's Office Supplies - 5 Hanson Street - c. 1869/1960: Originally a 1-story Italianate building erected to house Rochester's post office. Facade is now covered with rough-textured vertical wood siding. Non-contributor. (51/204).

## South Main Street

49. Ainslie's Drug Store (Dominicus Hanson's Apothecary Store) - 10 South Main Street - c. 1830 - Federal: Originally a 4-bay wide, 2-story building with a bowfront facade erected c. 1830. In 1881, the third story was added after a fire. A change in the brick color is visible between the stories. The bowfront shape and splayed lintels of the second story were continued on the third story to retain building's distinctive character. The roofline is marked by a bracketed cornice. The storefront dates c. 1920, consisting of display windows, with multi-paned transoms and a recessed entry. A curved granite lintel and bracketed cornice run above storefront. The early portion of the building, one of the only vestiges of the initial commercial district, is documented c. 1832, although its Federal characteristics suggest an earlier date. In 1832, Dominicus Hanson is said to have built his new brick building, opening an apothecary shop. The third story was added by a later owner, R. DeWitt Burnham. The cornice originally had a stepped parapet. (51/187).
50. The First National Bank of Rochester - South Main Street - c. 1880/1960: A brick veneer with colonial motifs has been applied to what was a 3-story Stick Style commercial block. (51/188).
51. The Norway Plains Savings Bank - 22 South Main Street - 1903 - NeoClassic: 2-story NeoClassic building, monumentally-scaled brownstone facade features colonnade of four fluted columns with composite capitals supporting a full entablature with block cornice, and a parapet at the roofline. Columns rise from attic bases resting on a polished granite foundation. Contemporary fixed sash windows have been inserted in window bays. Entry is also new. Classical format also continued 1 bay on south elevation. Building introduced monumental NeoClassic scale to streetscape and Central Square. (51/189).

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## South Main Street (cont.)

52. Christ Episcopal Church (now First United Methodist) - South Main Street - c. 1868 - Italianate: Axial plan, brick church featuring round-headed windows on facade and side elevations all with brick hood molds. Central bay of facade contains round-headed entry with original multi-panel doors. Rectangular window in central bay topped by rosette window, both contained within semicircular arch. Arched corbelling encircles roofline of main block. The roof retains its slate sheathing. A three level interior tower projects above facade. The base of the tower is square with corner pilasters, second section is octagonal shaft with louvers, top is a shingled, octagonal broach spire with bands of sawtooth shingles. One-story contemporary wing, (52a), c. 1965, extends to south. (51/190, 51/191).
53. The Barker Block - 46-50 South Main Street - c. 1889 - Queen Anne: 3-story, 5 x 4 bay, brick commercial block. Narrow brick piers articulate the corners, rising to elaborate corbelling below a wooden cornice. Symmetrical facade is focused on the central entry bay, highlighted by grouping of three windows; other bays have two windows. All third story windows are rectangular within semicircular openings. Second story windows are topped by flat arches. All windows have 1/1 sash and granite sills. Identical details and fenestration appear on side elevations. Storefronts have been altered but cast iron piers between individual storefronts remain, as well as a continuous sign architrave. The Barker Block was constructed for C.S. Barker in 1889 to house a millinery business and a variety of professional offices. (51/192).

## Portland Street

54. The Record Press - 13 Portland Street - c. 1924 - Georgian Revival: Two-story, 3-bay wide commercial building erected to house a printing company. The facade is dominated by a central entry flanked by full sidelights, framed by engaged Doric columns and topped by a segmental-arched hood. On the first story, the side bays have plate glass windows with transoms, topped by elliptical blind arches. Second story has paired 1/1 sash topped by brick flat arches. A projecting denticular cornice spans the facade and east elevation. Roofline of facade is also marked by a stepped parapet containing an inscription stone reading "The Record Press." (51/230).

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## South Main Street (cont.)

55. Royal Pizza House/Campus Hi Fi - 52 South Main Street - c. 1975: 1½-story cape-style structure set ridgeline parallel to road. Facade features display windows, brick veneer and 2 gabled dormers. Non-contributor. (51/231).
56. Residence - 58 South Main Street - c. 1920 - Colonial Revival: 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, hip-roofed residence characterized by 1/1 sash, a gabled entry portico, and two gabled dormers over the facade. Sheathed with aluminum siding. (51/232).
- 56a. The Isaac Woodbury Springfield House - 60 South Main Street - c. 1870 - Italianate: 2½-story, now 3 x 4 bay residence. Facade apparently altered in early 20th century has paired windows, unadorned wide architrave and flat-roofed entry porch with paired Doric columns. Side elevations retain their Italianate details, including paired cornice brackets and 2/2 sash. On the north elevation is a 4 x 1 bay porch with cornice brackets, chamfered posts and corner brackets. Porch appears to be a later modification. House also has an ell with original detailing intact. Isaac W. Springfield owned the textile mills in East Rochester. (51/232).
57. The Rochester Telephone Company Building - 62 South Main Street - c. 1922 - Georgian Revival: 5-bay wide, 2-story Georgian Revival brick building with sandstone ornamentation including keystones over the 6/1 windows, and a sandstone entry surround with console brackets supporting a projecting cornice. Brick sillcourses join the stone window sills on both stories. The roofline features a stone cornice and parapet. Iron railings with a fretwork pattern lead to the entry. A subordinate 2-story ell was added c. 1960. This building was constructed as the main headquarters of the Rochester Telephone Company, later becoming the School Administration Building. (51/233).
58. The Indian Head Bank of Rochester - 66 South Main Street - c. 1968: Contemporary 2-story office building. Facade is of white glazed brick. Southern portion of facade is set back and contains offcenter entry. South elevation is also open to street view and features panels of red brick alternating with 2-story window bays. Non-contributor. (51/234).

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59. Sear's - 68 South Main Street - c. 1940: 1-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building, exclusive of ornamentation. Non-contributor. (51/235).
60. The Dr. Lewis Gilman House - 74 South Main Street - c. 1905 - Colonial Revival: Rectangularly-massed, hip-roofed 2½-story, 3 x 3 bay Colonial Revival residence now sheathed with aluminum siding which conceals much detail. The facade is dominated by an entry porch with clustered Doric columns. Entry is flanked by ¾ sidelights. Center bay also features slightly projecting pedimented pavillion containing tripartite window. Other windows have 12/1 sash. On the north elevation is a side entry also with an entry porch. When the house served as Dr. Gilman's residence and office, this side entry led to the office. There is a 2-story ell with porches on either side. (51/242).
61. The Raleigh Edgerly House - 86 South Main Street - c. 1840 - Greek Revival: 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable-roofed residence. Two single-story bay windows have been added to facade, covering first story bays. Bay windows have fixed sash picture windows topped by transoms with leaded tracery. Entry is flanked by ½ sidelights, surround with gable motif is a modification. Corner pilasters are covered by aluminum siding. The house has offset ells at each rear corner, both with end entries flanked by full sidelights. The original owner, Raleigh Edgerly was a carriage maker and undertaker. The house has seen continuous occupation and use by the Edgerly family and is still a funeral home. Local rumor claims this to have been an underground railroad stop. A 1-story contemporary addition housing the funeral home has been appended to the rear, but is obscured from street view. (51/243).
62. The Kendall Insurance Building - 90 South Main Street - c. 1971: Single-story, flat-roofed commercial structure characterized by brick walls pierced by irregularly-spaced plate glass windows. Vertical metal paneling encircles roofline. Non-contributor. (51/244).
63. The Kendall Real Estate Building - 94 South Main Street - c. 1978: One-story brick structure, side walls are glass. Vertical metal paneling encircles roofline. Non-contributor. (51/245).

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## South Main Street (cont.)

64. Industrial Structure - behind 100 South Main Street - c. 1880 - Vernacular Industrial: 3-story, rectangular mill building of mill construction, 8 x 48 bays, with low pitched gable roof. Exterior sheathed with asphalt shingles. Majority of windows contain 6/6 sash. Mansard-roofed exterior tower located on northwest corner. There is a small 2-story, 5-bay wide wing midway along the north elevation. A cinder block ell leads to a small clapboarded 1-story building and adjoining brick smokestack with corbelled cap. The building was once part of the Wallace Shoe Company factory complex. (51/245).
65. The Wallace Shoe Factory - 100 South Main Street - c. 1860 - Greek Revival: 4-story brick mill, 34 x 5 bays, low pitched gabled roof. Fourth story added. Windows all have granite lintels and contain original 6/6 sash, an important factor in building's architectural integrity. On northwest end, 2 bays of first story have large paired windows opening into company's offices. On rear (east) elevation is a 4-story brick ell added 1876. This building was the original factory of the E.G. and E. Wallace Shoe Company. Begun in 1854, the company expanded to be Rochester's major industry by the 1880's and ranked among the largest shoe producers in New Hampshire. (51/246).
- 65a. Wallace Shoe Company Power Plant - behind 100 South Main Street - c. 1875-80 - Late 19th Century Industrial: Utilitarian brick building with slate-sheathed hip roof. Retains 6/6 sash windows set in segmental arches. Canted corners have interlocking brickwork, roofline is marked by corbelling. An 85' high tapering square smokestack straddles ridge-line of a gable-roofed ell. Building housed original steam power facilities capable of producing 700 horsepower, sufficient to operate the entire Wallace complex. (51/246).
- 65b. Wallace Shoe Company - 100 South Main Street - c. 1880 - Second Empire: 8 x 19 bay, 4½-story brick factory, gambrel roof with slate sheathing. Windows have 6/6 sash, and are topped by brick hood molds. Roofline has a corbelled cornice. A shed-roofed stair tower extends from southwest corner. This building was constructed in 1880 to accommodate the rapidly expanding space requirements of the Wallace Company, and housed all shoe finishing operations. Its gambrel roof is an unusual feature of late 19th century industrial architecture. (51/246).

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66. Leo's Diner - 114 South Main Street - c. 1942 - Diner: Leo's is a standard design of the Worcester Lunch Cart Company. It is characterized by a rounded roof, "train car" styling and enameled metal sides with "Leo's Diner" on the front panels. Intact interior includes wood booths, original stools and marble counters. Leo's has been in this location since 1942 and is still operated by the same family. It is one of the few intact diners in New Hampshire. (51/306).
67. Workers' Tenement - 116 South Main Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival/Italianate: 2½-story, 6 x 2 bay workers' tenement, clapboarded, with gable roof. Box cornice features distinctive brackets with pendant drops at outer ends. Identical brackets appear on a cornice above the double central entry. Windows have 2/2 sash set in plain enframements, walls have plain corner trim. A 2-story flat-roofed addition traverses entire rear elevation. The house is one of Rochester's few examples of 19th century workers' tenement housing. Exterior is in excellent condition and all original details survive. (51/198).
68. The Odd Fellows Block - 91-95 South Main Street - c. 1875 - Late Victorian Commercial: 3-story, 8 x 4 bay, brick block with shallow hip roof. Unaltered first story contains 3 cast iron storefronts characterized by plate glass windows with transoms and recessed central entries. Upper story windows have 2/2 sash, third story windows are longer, evidencing Odd Fellows Hall on the inside. The windows are all topped by brick hood molds. Windows on south elevation have been infilled with brick. Roofline is accentuated by brick corbelling. (61/128).
69. The Watson House - 87 South Main Street - c. 1919 - Colonial Revival: 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial Revival house. Corner pilasters frame the clapboarded walls and support a wide architrave and box cornice. The center bay of the facade features a Palladian window on the second story, and an entry portico. A 2-story bay window occupies the southern bay of the facade; there is a single story bay window in the northern bay. House has always been occupied by the Watson family. (51/153).
70. Caron's Mobil Station - 85 South Main Street - c. 1950: Flat-roofed, cinder block gas station. Non-contributor. (51/154).

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71. Friendly's Family Restaurant - 77 South Main Street - c. 1976: 1½-story gable-roofed commercial building. Non-contributor. (51/155).
72. The Emily Cross House - 69 South Main Street - c. 1865 - Second Empire: 2 x 2 bay, 2-story house with bell-cast Mansard roof pierced by flat-roofed dormers on all sides. Roof has a pronounced curb, and rises from a bracketed cornice. Entry is in southern bay of the facade, beneath an entry porch. Above porch is the base of a projecting tower, top section of which has been removed. Northern bay of facade has a bay window with bracketed cornice. All windows have 2/2 sash. Walls are sheathed with aluminum siding; quoins remain on corners. The entry porch, with square posts and balustrade continues along south elevation leading to an ell and carriage house, both ornamented by window hoods and quoins. Emily Cross, the first long term occupant of the house, was a teacher in the Rochester schools. (51/157).
73. The Rochester Public Library - South Main Street - c. 1905 - Georgian Revival: 2-story, 3 x 3 bay building with ell. Rectangular main block has truncated hip roof. Facade is dominated by a pedimented entry pavillion articulated by quoins of white glazed brick, and engaged, paired columns. A round-headed window is centered between the columns. The entry is set into the coursed stone base of the pavillion. The side bays of the facade, and all bays of the side elevations feature round-headed windows in surrounds of glazed brick. The facade is of red glazed brick, foundation is rock faced granite, roof has slate sheathing and copper flashing caps. The library was financed through a \$20,000 grant from the Carnegie Library Foundation. Architects were Randlett and Griffin from Concord, N.H. (51/158).
74. The First Congregational Church - South Main Street - c. 1780/1867 - Federal-Italianate: 3 x 4 bay, gable-roofed church, presently Italianate in appearance due to 1867 alterations/enlargements. Form of original 3 x 3 bay building with gabled entry pavillion and tower still evident, modillioned cornice is intact on lateral eaves. Pavillion now has round-headed window on second story. Pavillion and base of tower have corner pilasters, Greek Revival ornament apparently applied when original building was moved to present site in 1842. Italianate additions include polygonal wings flanking entry pavillion, peaked window lintels on side elevations, and an octagonal broach spire with banded shingles. Walls of main block have aluminum siding. The church was built on the South Common in 1780, replacing the original meetinghouse. It was moved in 1842, possibly to be closer to the present town center. It is still in use for Congregational services. (51/159).

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75. The Osgood House - 59 South Main Street - c. 1850 - Italianate: 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, gable-roofed house with ell. Altered central entry is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch with piers. Facade and south elevation are sheathed with aluminum siding; 2/2 sash windows are only stylistic feature. On north elevation, all windows are topped by cap molded lintels and cornice rests on paired brackets. (51/177).
76. The W. Wentworth House - 55 South Main Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival: 2½-story, 3 x 4 bay, sidehall-plan house, with ell, set gable end to street. Main intact details include wide corner pilasters supporting an architrave and box cornice. Upper story windows have 2/2 sash with cap molded lintels. First story of facade has brick veneer. A wraparound veranda with turned posts spans facade and north elevation leading to side entry into ell. Greek Revival details on the ell are also intact. (51/178).
77. The Drive-In Bank - South Main Street - c. 1978: Drive-in bank with Mansard roof motif. Non-contributor. (51/180).
78. S.D. Sundeen Appliances - 39 South Main Street - c. 1930: 1-story, flat-roofed brick building with brick piers dividing facade into 3 bays, corbelling at roofline. This building was Rochester's first automobile showroom. (42/246).
79. Heritage Bank Operations Center - 15 South Main Street - c. 1970: 1-story commercial building with Mansard roof motif over facade. Non-contributor. (51/185).
80. The McDuffee Block - 1-7 South Main Street - 1868 - Second Empire: Totally intact 4-story, 10 x 5 bay commercial block with bell cast Mansard roof pierced by gabled dormers and tall brick chimneys. Roof rises from prominent bracketed cornice. Windows in side bay of facade are grouped in two's and three's with 2/2 sash set in wooden surrounds. Central 4 bays have slightly larger single windows. The facade is faced with red glazed brick. Storefronts are mostly intact and framed by cast iron piers. A wide sign architrave, cornice and egg and dart molding span facade above storefronts. Side elevations have 6/6 windows set in segmental brick arches. The McDuffee Block was built by John McDuffee, a prominent mid-19th century businessman. The building introduced large scale Victorian architecture to Rochester and is still unsurpassed in size. It is the dominant architectural feature of downtown Rochester. Site 80a., a vernacular 1930's wood frame 3-story commercial addition, is appended to the rear. This building faces Congress Street and is invisible from Central Square.(51/186).

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## North Main Street

81. The Hayes Block - 2 North Main Street - c. 1878 - Victorian Commercial: 4-story brick commercial block, 4 x 9 bays. Facade and first 2 bays of south elevation are characterized by 1/1 sash windows topped by stone arches with incised ornamentation. Roofline is marked by arched corbelling. Storefront remodeled c. 1950. Rear portion of building appears earlier due to differing window treatment and corbelling. The upper stories of the Hayes Block originally housed the Hayes Opera House. (42/3).
82. The Salinger Block - 10 North Main Street - c. 1900 - NeoClassical: 4-story commercial block, asymmetrical 6-bay wide facade with veneer of white glazed brick. Third story window treatment dominates facade, each window being topped by semicircular arches embellished with egg and dart moldings and spandrel panels with raised floral decoration. Windows have 1/1 sash. Other features include brick pilasters rising across the second and third stories supporting a cornice at the third story. A fully articulated cornice of pressed metal articulates the roofline. Facade was applied c. 1900 to an earlier commercial building. (42/4).
83. The Scenic Theatre - 14 North Main Street - c. 1912 - Vernacular Georgian Revival: 3-story building with Georgian Revival motifs including flat back arches above the windows and a pressed metal cornice at the roofline. The facade is laid in rusticated brick. The Scenic Theatre was built in 1912 and was able to accommodate both plays and movies. (42/5).
84. Commercial Structure - 16 North Main Street - c. 1920 - Early 20th Century Commercial: 2-story, 5 bay facade characterized on upper story by rectangular windows with transoms. Other features obscured by aluminum siding. Two northern bays of facade were originally part of adjacent building of same period.
85. The Snow Block - 26 North Main Street - c. 1870/1917 - Georgian Revival: Existing 3-story brick facade was applied to a Second Empire block in 1917. Present facade consists of rectangular windows with transoms, topped by flat arches on the second story, and 1/1 sash topped by a stone lintel course on the third story. A 1917 datestone is centered above the center bay. Roofline is marked by corbelling and a projecting cornice. (42/6).

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86. Carney Drugs - North Main Street - c. 1960/1920: Commercial facade c. 1960 makes building appear as contemporary infill. Rear elevation evidences c. 1920's date of original structure. (42/331).
87. Commercial Structure - 34 North Main Street - c. 1920 - Early 20th Century Commercial: Brick, 2-story, 3-bay wide vernacular commercial building characterized by rectangular windows with transoms across second story. (42/332).
88. Commercial Structure - 44 North Main Street - c. 1840 - Greek Revival: Main building is set back from street, behind 1-story 1950's commercial storefront. Original building is vernacular, 2½-story post and beam framed house set gable end to the street. Some 6/6 sash survives on rear elevation suggesting construction period. Walls now sheathed with wood shingles. (42/333).
89. Commercial Structure - 46 North Main Street - c. 1920 - 20th Century Vernacular: Narrow street facade dating c. 1960 is part of larger utilitarian 1-story brick building which extends to the rear. (42/341).
90. Commercial Structure - 48-56 North Main Street - c. 1920 - 20th Century Commercial: 1-story brick commercial block adorned only by corbelling and simple cornice at roofline. Facade is glazed brick. Facade features five storefronts, one of which, Harvey's Bakery, is a notable example of 1940's Moderne design characterized by curved display windows and carrara glass. (42/7).
91. The Rochester Post Office - 70 North Main Street - 1913 - NeoClassical: 5 x 5 bay NeoClassical building, 1-story. Characterized by round-headed window and door openings on facade framed by Gibbs surround motif. Similar treatment is given to rectangular windows of side elevation. Walls are of textured buff brick, with decorative patterns of contrasting darker brick near each corner. New doors have been inserted in lower part of entry, but multi-paned window with wooden mullions remains in upper section of entry arch as well as in the two flanking bays. The roofline is marked by a heavy block cornice and brick parapet. The building rests on a coursed sandstone foundation. There are a cornerstone and a United States Geological Survey benchmark on the southeast corner. The post office was completed in 1913 and is still a functioning in-town post office. It contributes to both the aesthetics and functioning of the central business district. (42/9).

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North Main Street (cont.)	
92.	Foster's Daily Democrat - 90 North Main Street - c. 1970: 1-story, gable-roofed brick building with brick veneer, multi-paned windows and neo-colonial ornamentation. (42/246).
93.	The Speedway Gas Station - North Main Street - c. 1930 - Art Deco: 2 x 2 bay gas station, poured concrete construction, highlighted by stylized pier buttresses on each corner. (42/248).
94.	The North Main Street Bridge - North Main Street over Cocheco River - c. 1883 - Stone Arch Bridge: Stone arch bridge with three 36'8" span parabolic arches. Overall length 123'. Built by local stone mason Silas Hussey, this is one of the few stone bridges in southeastern New Hampshire. Stone arch bridges are rare throughout the state.
95.	Upper Dam, Cocheco River - c. 1926 - Concrete Dam: "V"-shaped poured concrete dam built c. 1926 by Wyandotte Worsted Company; used to provide power to adjacent upper mill (no longer extant). Portions of eastern end are remnants of a 19th century stone dam. Vestiges of head gates and machinery are still intact within this section. The dam utilizes one of the original water power sites developed in the 18th century. (42/247).
96.	River Street Bridge - Bridge Street over Cocheco River - c. 1870/ rebuilt 1940: Three granite piers relate to 19th century bridge dating c. 1870. Present steel grid deck and hand rail are from c. 1940's rebuilding. Adjacent to the Wyandotte complex, it is part of the industrial context of the area.
97.	Lower Dam - Cocheco River - 1926 - Concrete Dam: Parabolic-faced poured concrete dam, built c. 1926 by the Wyandotte Worsted Company. Head gate machinery from the Holyoke Machinery Company is intact at the eastern end. This dam also utilizes a dam site first developed in the late 18th century. (42/10).
98.	Norway Plains Woolen Company Storehouse - c. 1890 - Late 19th Century Industrial: 1-story brick warehouse with exposed basement along western elevation due to sloping ground. 4 x 10 bays overall, windows covered with plywood in segmental arched openings, low pitched gable roof, roof-line embellished with corbelling. Tall rectangular chimney extends from southeast corner. This building was used as the printing shop of the Wyandotte Worsted Company by 1925. It may have previously been a wool storage facility of the Norway Plains Woolen Company. (42/8).

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99.	The Norway Plains/Wyandotte Mill Complex - c. 1846 - 1860's - Greek Revival: Complex consists of 3 attached mid-19th century brick buildings of mill construction. The main and most intact building is 3½-stories, 4 x 12 bays with a stair tower centered on the east elevation and a domed belfry. Two smokestacks stand between this building and the river, dominating the entire complex. Portions of the water power system, and concrete sluiceways dating c. 1926 also survive along the river. Two other brick mills, both three stories, are connected to the southern end of the main mill. Both buildings retain most of their original windows. All buildings have granite window lintels. (42/10).
100.	Parson Main Statue - 1896: Bronze statue carved by G. Morretti commemorating Parson Amos Main, Rochester's first settled minister. Stands on granite base in the center of Central Square.
101.	Goodwin and Trask Box Factory - c. 1880 - Vernacular Stick Style: Complex consists of four c. 1880's wood-framed buildings grouped around a central courtyard. Portions of the main building may be remnants of the c. 1840's gristmill which preceded the box factory. Main building is "L" shaped, with brick foundation, 2½ stories and clapboarded with 6/6 sash in frames with cap molded lintels. Walls have plain trim. Other buildings include a 5 x 5 bay 2-story building with a 5 x 6 bay ell, intact 6/6 sash, sheathed with asphalt shingles; a 2½-story clapboarded barn; and a 1½-story rectangular (15' x 50') storage shed. (42/12).
102.	Concrete Dam - c. 1920: Remnants of 1920's concrete dam, built on site of the c 1840 dam of Barker's Grist Mill. This is one of the three water power sites utilized by Rochester industries during the 19th century. (42/12).

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Lumber

Beginning when Rochester was first incorporated as a town in 1722, Rochester was involved in the lumber trade between England and the Colonies. Situated at the southern edge of a vast region of timber resources, Rochester and the surrounding area was an ideal source of mast lumber for the English Navy. This activity was the foundation for an extensive lumber industry that remained significant to Rochester's economy through the twentieth century. By the mid-nineteenth century, however, lumbering ranked behind textiles and shoes in the city's industrial base.

During the nineteenth century, the lumber industry diversified into production of lumber products. The manufacture of wood products is represented within the district by the factory buildings of the Goodwin and Trask Box Company, established in 1889 to manufacture wooden boxes. The company purchased and enlarged the buildings of the Barker Grist Mill erected on the Cocheco River in the 1840's. Under successive owners the box factory saw continuous use until 1978. These owners include the Fownes Lumber Company who purchased the property in the 1920's, and the Claff and Sons Box Company who produced boxes at the plant from the 1950's until 1978.

Textile

Rochester is one of the numerous small cities that comprised New Hampshire's textile industry, a mainstay of the state's economy through much of the nineteenth century. Textile production was introduced in Rochester by 1811 when a fulling mill was established to process cloth produced by local residents. This fulling mill was on the site of the upper mill (no longer extant) of the Norway Plains Woolen Company, adjacent to the present Wyandotte mill complex.

Textile production was successfully established on a large scale in 1846. In that year, two local entrepreneurs, J.D. Sturdevant and N.D. Wetmore incorporated the Norway Plains Woolen Company to produce woolen blankets. They purchased the mills and water power facilities on the Cocheco River from the Mechanics Company, their only substantial predecessor. The Norway Plains Woolen Company achieved their initial success by capitalizing on Sturdevant's prior employment at the Whitney Blanket Company in Lowell, Massachusetts.

The company expanded rapidly between 1850 and 1870, almost doubling in size. The company increased from an invested capital of \$100,000 in 1850 to \$180,000 in 1860. During that same period, employment rose from 140 to 260. The annual production in 1860 was 60,000 yards of cloth. By 1870, the output had increased to 1,600,000 yards, valued at \$600,000.

Between 1846 and 1865, the company replaced the original wooden mill buildings with brick factories, creating the textile complex that stands along the Cocheco River at the western boundary of the district. (Site 99).

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The Norway Plains Woolen company had reached its peak in size and production due to the government's demand for blankets during the Civil War. When the government demand ended after the war, the company entered a period of decline as they could not make a profitable return on their extensive wartime investment in expansion of the plant. The Norway Plains Woolen Company was forced to close by the end of the nineteenth century.

The growth of the Norway Plains Woolen Company, along with the smaller woolen firms in the satellite towns of East Rochester and Gonic had a major impact on the growth of Rochester. Like other New Hampshire cities, Rochester experienced its first great population increase in the years between 1840 and 1860. The employment available in the mills initiated a migration of the state's farm population to the cities and attracted the first influx of foreign immigrants. Rochester's population increased from 2,341 in 1840 to 3,006 in 1850, rising to 4,103 in 1870. This rise correlates with the peak of Rochester's woolen industry as well as the years when the Norway Plains Woolen Company was the city's largest employer.

In 1901, the mills were reopened by a new firm, the Rochester Woolen Company. This company produced 25,000 yards of woolen cloth per month which they sold directly to markets in New York City.

The Rochester Woolen Company was purchased in 1925 by the Wyandotte Woolen Company, a textile firm based in Springvale, Maine. Wyandotte's connections with southern textile firms, as well as their own southern operations, enabled them to keep the Rochester plant open until 1972. The success of the Wyandotte mills allowed Rochester to avoid the economic disaster experienced by other New England cities when the textile industry migrated south during the mid-twentieth century.

Shoes

The establishment of the E.G. and E. Wallace Shoe Company by Ebenezer and Edwin Wallace in 1854 introduced another major industry to Rochester, one which would give the city statewide prominence as a shoe town. By the end of the nineteenth century the Wallace company had grown to be one of the largest, if not the largest, shoe company in the state. The company earned a nationwide reputation for their inexpensive, durable work shoes which were sold extensively throughout the southern and western sections of the United States. Wallace Shoe Company products also reached parts of Canada and were exported to South America.

The Wallace Shoe Company was initially successful because it combined a tannery and shoe manufacturing operation into a single enterprise. This provided a low-cost supply of leather, giving the company a comparative advantage over their competitors.

The company expanded rapidly in the decades after 1860. Their production rose from an output of 16,000 pairs of shoes in 1860, to 750,000 pairs in 1880, at which time they were already among the largest producers in the state. The company continued to grow, and by 1901 the output and scale of the plant had increased sufficiently to enable a daily production of over 4,000 pairs.

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The factory complex (Sites 65, 65a and 65b) grew along with the company, and paralleled the company in magnitude. The first factory building was erected circa 1860, and enlarged in 1876. It was soon followed by the second major factory building in 1880. With several ancillary buildings for both manufacturing and storage, the plant ultimately covered over five acres. The complex was powered from a single steam power plant with a capacity of 700 horsepower, enough to satisfy the entire demand of the machinery as well as light and heat for each building.

The Wallace Shoe Company was sold to the Maybury Shoe Company in the 1920's, and subsequently became the Rochester Shoe Corporation, which is still in operation. The two main factory buildings and the power plant are still used for production purposes. They stand as important architectural and historic/industrial resources within the district and provide an excellent example of the preservation of industrial structures through continued use.

In the period between 1870 and 1880, Rochester's shoe industry, chiefly because of the Wallace Company, had surpassed textiles as the dominant industry in the city. By 1880, the Wallace Company was the city's largest employer with 480 employees. By 1901, the employment exceeded 700.

The expansion of the shoe industry correlates with the second significant jump in Rochester's population. The city's population swelled from 4,103 in 1870 to 5,784 in 1880. Similarly, it rose from 7,396 in 1890 to 8,466 in 1900. A large percentage of this increase can be attributed to the influx of Irish, French Canadian and Polish immigrants attracted to Rochester by jobs in the shoe factories and on the railroad. This influx of a large immigrant labor force coincides with the immigration trends for all of New Hampshire during the late nineteenth century.

Commerce

Rochester emerged as an important commercial center in southeastern New Hampshire by the end of the eighteenth century. In 1790 Rochester was the second largest town in New Hampshire, ranking only behind Portsmouth in population. At that time Rochester was the only sizable town in what was then the northern tier of New Hampshire settlement, and served as the main marketplace for the small villages to the north and west.

Rochester's size, as well as its status as County Seat of Strafford County between 1797 and 1840 encouraged the establishment of transportation routes to Rochester from the outlying areas. Early in the nineteenth century, Rochester's commercial stature was fostered by its position at the convergence of the major stagecoach routes through the region, the easy accessibility being pivotal to Rochester's commercial development throughout the nineteenth century.

The first stage line to be initiated in Rochester itself was established in 1825 to cater to the judges and lawyers serving at the Strafford County courthouse. In 1834, the stage line and a related hotel were purchased by Jonathan T. Dodge. His efforts to expand both operations helped increase the commercial traffic of the stage lines and established the Dodge Hotel as a major hostelry.

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Rochester's commercial importance to other areas of the state grew with the expansion of the stagecoach trade. By the mid-1830's, Rochester served as the main transfer point for stage lines feeding northern New Hampshire and many sections of Vermont. Through the 1840's, stage lines continued to carry increased volumes of merchandise through Rochester's Central Square enroute to markets in Dover and Portsmouth.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the railroads supplanted the stage lines. Because its importance as a transportation and commercial center was already established, Rochester became the major junction of the railroad lines laid out through Strafford County and eastern New Hampshire, a position it retained for the rest of the nineteenth century. The first railroad line, the Great Falls and Conway, opened in February of 1849, followed later that year by the Cocheco Railroad linking Dover and Farmington, NH. Rail service was initiated between Portland, Maine and Nashua, New Hampshire by 1874. These lines were ultimately absorbed into the Boston and Maine system, giving Rochester a rail link with all of the United States and Canada. By 1890, 40 trains a day, both passenger and freight, passed through Rochester, indicating the city's importance as a commercial distribution center. (The railroad station and related facilities were all located at the eastern end of Hanson Street, outside of the district. None of the major buildings survive.)

The commercial activity generated by the railroad and the growth of the textile and shoe industries stimulated major changes and expansion in the commercial district. New mercantile buildings were erected in and around Central Square during the late nineteenth century to accommodate the expanded volume of business and trading activity.

The McDuffee Block (Site 80), constructed on Central Square in 1868, was the first of the major business blocks. The monumental scale of this building gives a clear indication of the expanding volume of commercial activity by the middle of the nineteenth century. The importance of the railroad to this mercantile expansion is indicated by the row of commercial buildings erected along Hanson Street during the later nineteenth century. By the 1880's, Hanson Street, linking Central Square with the railroad station, had become the principal commercial street in downtown Rochester. The dominant building from this period on Hanson Street is the Farrington Block (Site 44), erected circa 1880 to house a furniture store.

Downtown Rochester was also a center for the marketing of the region's agricultural products. Much of the agricultural activity was focused on North Main Street, which until the early twentieth century was known as Market Street. The main building associated with the agricultural activity is the Hartigan Block (Site 10), erected in 1900 to house a large produce store.

Up through the 1950's when suburbanization shifted the region's shopping patterns away from the downtown, Central Square remained the primary commercial center serving a region that included much of the eastern part of the state south of the White Mountain region.

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Architecture

The Rochester Commercial/Industrial Historic District contains several examples of major nineteenth and twentieth century architectural styles, and a wide range of background buildings that document the city's industrial and commercial evolution. The district is highlighted by its NeoClassic and Georgian Revival civic architecture which reflects Rochester's prominence at the turn of the twentieth century and gives Rochester an early twentieth century image that distinguishes it from other New Hampshire cities.

The following discussion focuses on the primary structures relating to each major period of the city's development.

Pre-1800

The Federal Style First Congregational church (Site 74) is the only major building from the eighteenth century, although later modifications have given it a nineteenth century appearance. The building dates circa 1782, and was originally a Georgian-plan meetinghouse embellished with simple Federal details including a delicate modillioned cornice which still survives. Italianate Style details were applied when the building was enlarged and altered in 1867. The shingled spire also dates from that time. The blend of Federal and Italianate elements creates an interesting mixture of stylistic detail.

1800 - 1850

The foremost building from this period is Ainslie's Drug Store (Site 49) originally a Federal-Style bowfront commercial block. The original structure was a small 2½-story building with a 4-bay bowfront facade. Its accepted date is circa 1832, although its Federal design suggests that an earlier date is possible. The bowfront design, typical of Federal-period urban architecture, was unique in Rochester and introduced a sophisticated architectural form to the early commercial district. The building was enlarged to its present 3-story form following a fire in 1881. Significantly, the bowfront shape and other details were retained. A bracketed cornice and stepped parapet (since removed) were added, making the enlarged structure a unique blend of Federal and Victorian motifs.

The other notable building from this period, although much altered, is the Brick Store (Site 16), an early Greek Revival block oriented gable end to the street. The Brick Store reputedly dates circa 1825, a surprisingly early date for a building of its design to appear in Rochester, especially since the Federal-Style Ainslie's Drug Store building bears a later date.

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The middle of the nineteenth century saw the construction of buildings associated with the textile industry. The main mill building of the Wyandotte textile complex (Site 99), erected by the Norway Plains Woolen Company c. 1846, provides an example of Greek Revival mill architecture extremely characteristic of the New England textile industry. The 4½-story mill features an exterior entry tower and is highlighted by a domed belfry. Both elements link the mill with the standard form of early nineteenth century industrial architecture. One example of textile workers' housing remains, a circa 1850 Greek Revival brick tenement (Site 19), also illustrative of the architecture associated with the textile industry.

1850 - 1900

The commercial blocks that form the core of the present commercial district all date to the second half of the nineteenth century. During that period, the city's commercialization mandated construction of large business blocks and the appearance of downtown Rochester shifted to that of an active commercial city.

The primary building from the mid-nineteenth century is the McDuffee Block, (Site 80), which dominates Central Square. Erected in 1868, the McDuffee Block exemplifies French Second Empire style commercial architecture and is the city's preeminent architectural landmark from the nineteenth century. It remains Rochester's largest commercial structure and has few rivals in size or architectural grandeur in southeastern New Hampshire.

Hanson Street contains examples of both early and late Victorian commercial architecture. The early period is indicated by the Italianate Style Foss and Came Insurance Company building (Site 47) erected circa 1855. This 2½-story building is set gable end to the street and features a bracketed cornice. In contrast, the later Italianate Style Farrington Block (Site 44) illustrates larger-scaled, rectangular commercial blocks of the late nineteenth century.

Other notable examples of late nineteenth century Victorian-period commercial architecture in the district are the 1874 Odd Fellows Hall (Site 68), the 1889 Barker Block (Site 53), and Hartigan and Elm Blocks, a pair of stylistically similar buildings dating circa 1900. (Sites 10 and 11).

The United Methodist Church (Site 52), completed in 1868, displays the elaborate Victorian Gothic styling characteristic of mid-nineteenth century religious architecture. In comparison with the Federal Style First Congregational Church, the Methodist Church indicates the dramatic contrast in scale between late eighteenth and mid-nineteenth century architecture.

The two factories of the Wallace Shoe complex (Site 65) provide the district with an example of late nineteenth century industrial architecture. The second building, erected circa 1880, shows the trend to increased exterior ornamentation as the century progressed. The building can also be viewed as an architectural expression of the company's growing prestige.

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One residential structure from the late nineteenth century adds to the architectural significance of the district. The W.S. Stanley house, an excellent example of small-scale Queen Anne residential architecture illustrates the use of contrasting shapes of exterior shingles to create lively surface ornamentation. The original Queen Anne sash is also intact.

1900 - 1930

The early twentieth century civic and commercial buildings reflect several variations of the NeoClassic and Georgian Revival Styles. NeoClassic architecture was introduced to the downtown area by a new facade applied to the Slinger Block (Site 82) in 1900 - 1901. Applied to an earlier building, the new facade features arched windows framed by terra cotta classical moldings. This building was soon followed by the Rochester Savings Bank (Site 51), a brownstone building with a monumental colonnaded facade.

The Rochester Public Library (Site 73), built in 1905, was designed in the Georgian Revival Style by the architects Rundlett and Griffin from Concord, N.H. It was financed primarily by a \$20,000 grant from the Carnegie Library Foundation, making it a part of the Andrew Carnegie nationwide program supporting construction of library facilities.

The Rochester City Hall on Wakefield Street is an interesting blend of Neo-Classical and Renaissance Revival elements. Completed in 1907, it was designed by Boston architect George G. Adams. Its construction was the culmination of several attempts to raise city funds to finance a new city office building. Architecturally, the building embodies Rochester's high self-image at the height of its economic prosperity.

The Masonic Hall on Hanson Street, completed in 1911, and the Rochester Post Office, completed in 1913, provide additional examples of NeoClassic design. The supervising Federal architect for the Post Office was Oscar Wenderoth. Although not verified at this writing, the Masonic Hall may have been designed by William Butterfield, an architect prominent throughout New Hampshire at the time.

Two residences from this period also contribute to the district's architectural environment. The Colonial Revival Style Albert Linscott House and the Georgian Revival Style Dr. Lewis Gilman House, both constructed circa 1905, depict the prevailing forms of residential architecture contemporary with the major public buildings.

In terms of more contemporary structures, two diners, Harold's and Leo's, contribute to the city's wide range of twentieth century resources. Leo's is an unaltered Worcester Lunch Cart built by the Worcester Lunch Cart Company of Worcester, Massachusetts. Moved to Rochester in 1942, it is one of the few intact diners in New Hampshire.

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Politics/Government

Rochester was the County Seat of Strafford County between 1797 and 1840. At that time, Strafford County encompassed both Strafford and Belknap counties. This made Rochester the center of governmental affairs for much of east-central New Hampshire. The original Strafford County courthouse stood on the site of the Wallace Shoe factory. Its location is now indicated by a stone marker.

Tourism

In the early twentieth century, Rochester occupied a major position in New Hampshire's tourist industry. Its location on the rail lines and its accessibility by major automobile routes made it an ideal stop for tourists traveling to northern New Hampshire, particularly those in the White Mountains. In 1903, a promotional brochure from the Mount Washington Hotel described Rochester as a halfway overnight stopover point between Bretton Woods, N.H. and Boston. Rochester is still the northernmost city on the main route to the White Mountains and continues to serve as a gateway to the White Mountain region.

Engineering

The North Main Street Bridge provides the district with a significant engineering resource. Completed in 1883, the bridge is a three-span granite structure composed of three low-rise parabolic arches. Its parabolic arch design represents a rare type of masonry bridge construction.

Stone arch bridges themselves are rare in New Hampshire, particularly in the southeastern region where stone is less plentiful than in other sections of the state.

Stone arch bridges were usually built only when availability of local labor and stone made their construction economically feasible. This was the case in Rochester. The bridge was constructed by Silas Hussey, a local stonemason from granite quarried by Hussey in a Rochester quarry.

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Norma Currier  
Gladys Redlon  
Mildred March  
Gaye Brennan  
Ruth Howland

Sandra Keenes  
Jack Preston  
Thornton Tripp  
Arlene Woodman  
Clayton Lord

Jayne Hall  
Shirley Dowd  
Marcia Nescot

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Boundary Justification & Description

The boundaries of the Rochester Commercial/Industrial Historic District have been drawn to include the primary buildings and sites relating to Rochester's commercial and industrial development. The western boundary is defined primarily by the Coheco River, a logical geographic boundary as well as an historic determinant to the expansion of the commercial center. The other boundaries have been drawn at points where contemporary commercial structures and/or changes in use alter the historic and visual context of the streetscapes. With these determinants, the district is easily distinguished from the surrounding areas of new development or adjacent residential neighborhoods.

The actual boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map. In most cases they are congruent with the property lines as established by the City of Rochester Tax Maps. Except as indicated on the map, the boundary follows the rear lot lines of all properties within the district fronting on North Main Street, Union Street, Wakefield Street, Hanson Street, Portland Street and South Main Street.

Beginning in the northwestern corner of the district at the North Main Street Bridge (Site 94), the boundary crosses the bridge along the north side, then proceeds northeasterly along the bank of the Coheco River to the rear property line of site 8B. It then proceeds to the centerline of Union Street, where it jogs to intersect with the rear property line of Site 9. The upper portion of Union Street has been excluded due to a loss of integrity caused by new structures and a large parking lot.

The boundary continues along the rear lot lines of Sites 9 - 16, cutting across the alley between Sites 11 and 12. At the rear corner of lot 16, the boundary turns northerly, following the rear property lines until intersecting the centerline of Barker's Court. It follows Barker's Court until it turns northeasterly along the rear line of Site 23. Following rear lines, then the northern property line of Site 25, to the center line of Wakefield Street. At this point, a gas station and other contemporary structures break the historic continuity of Wakefield Street.

Running down the centerline of Wakefield Street, the boundary turns east along the northern property line of Site 26/27, the Rochester City Hall and Police Station. It then cuts across the rear of the city-owned parcel at a distance of 50 feet behind the police station. It then jogs slightly east to intersect with the rear property line of Sites 28 and 29 and continues to the midpoint of Autumn Street. The boundary proceeds down the center of Autumn to the centerline of Columbus Avenue, a major arterial street which terminates the historic character of the downtown area.

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Boundary Description (cont.)

The district boundary next follows the rear property lines of Sites 37 - 43, the commercial buildings on Hanson Street. At the rear property line of the United Methodist Church, the boundary proceeds southward behind Sites 52 - 53 to intersect with Portland Street, where it jogs to the centerline, then again turns south to encompass Sites 54 through 59, after which it enters Wentworth Street.

Proceeding west along Wentworth Street, it turns south to follow the rear property line of Site 60, then runs along the north property line of Site 61, and again reaches the centerline of Columbus Avenue, continuing to the intersection with Winter Street.

At this point the boundary encompasses the former complex of the Wallace Shoe Company by encircling the property lines of Sites 64 and 65, and continuing around to the southern property line of Site 67, a workers' tenement. South of Site 67, and on the opposite (west) side of South Main Street, the character of the area changes to one of new commercial structures, hence the boundary turns northward down the centerline of South Main Street at this point.

At the southern property line of Site 68, the Odd Fellows Hall, the boundary turns west and continues around Site 68. From this point, the boundary runs northward along the rear property lines of the sites along the west side of South Main Street, jogging to follow the centerline of Liberty Street and Congress Street as required.

From the southern side of Site 82, the boundary encircles the southern edge of the Wyandotte Mill complex, where it separates a residential neighborhood from the industrial context of the site. Where the southern property line of the Wyandotte site intersects with the southern bank of the Cocheco River, the boundary then follows the riverbank, crossing the river at a point opposite the property line of the former Claff Box Company complex, Site 101.

The boundary encircles the Claff complex, again in conformance with the property lines. Because of the sloping topography, the Claff complex is visually isolated from the adjacent residential area, so the district boundary is drawn to conform with the landscape.

After going around the Claff complex, the boundary follows the eastern bank of the Cocheco River, including the mill dams and the Bridge Street Bridge, until it crosses North Main Street at the western end of the bridge to reach the point of beginning.

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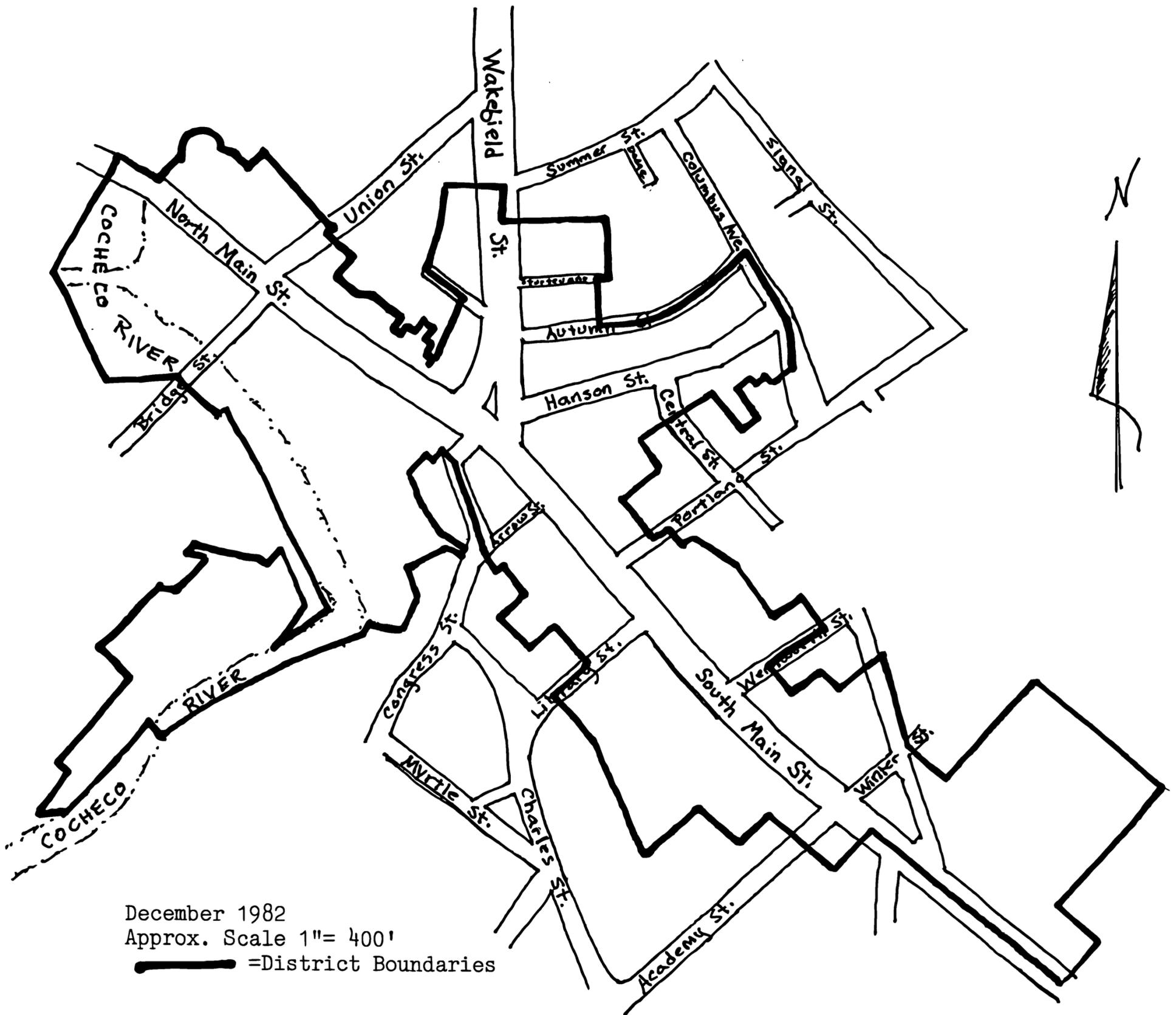
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ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT, Rochester, New Hampshire



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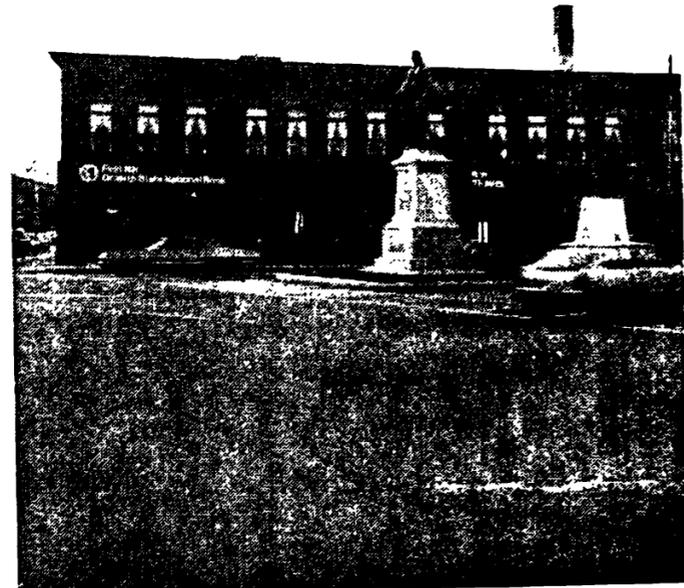
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Out of the 14 photographs taken for this nomination, the only appearances that have changed since they were taken are attached to this page.



← Amendment #1. Photo number 1 of 14.  
Photographer facing northeast,  
November 9, 1982.  
Photographer: Kenneth Ortmann  
Description: View of west facade of  
the Dodge Block, Site 17.



Amendment #1. Photo number 3 of 14. →  
Photographer facing north,  
November 9, 1982.  
Photographer: Kenneth Ortmann  
Description: View of south facade  
of the Dodge Block, Site 17.



← Amendment #1. Photo number 4 of 14.  
Photographer facing east,  
November 9, 1982  
Photographer: Kenneth Ortmann  
Description: Facade of Rochester  
City Hall, Site 27, showing removal  
cupola.